

# The Ypsilantian.

Entered at the Post Office at Ypsilanti, Mich., for transmission through the Mails at Second Class rates.

MONTHLY EDITION.

YPSILANTI, MICH., JANUARY, 1884.

NUMBER 1.

## YPSILANTI.

### The Most Beautiful of Michigan Cities.

#### Her Advantages for Residence and Manufacturing Purposes.

Ypsilanti, the first of those cities which are threaded like pearls upon the line of the Michigan Central Railroad, lies on the Huron River, thirty miles from Detroit westward. Its location was not a matter of arbitrary choice, not the design of land speculators, nor the fortuitous concurrence of circumstances. Nature seems to have formed and adapted its site to the purposes of a clean, moral, flourishing inland city, to stand as an entrance to the interior of the State, while Detroit holds the place of the great street door.

Before the white man had explored the interior of the beautiful peninsula, Detroit and Malden were frontier posts of rival powers, who contended for the alliance and friendship of the powerful tribes which inhabited the territory between the great lakes. Toward these points the Indian trails, from a wide extent of country, now forming the State of Michigan and neighboring States, converged, and, where now stands Ypsilanti, they intersected, or approached each other as nearly as the state of friendship among the tribes, which held alliance respectively with France and England, would permit.

The ground must have been regarded as neutral territory, as, though there were evidently extensive burial grounds here, the many graves opened by early settlers all had the appearance of peaceful burial, and not the least breath of traditionary battles has descended to us.

No Indian trader, then, could fall to see that there was a favorable point for his business. Here the Indians, loaded with furs, could be met, in advance of the dealers in Malden and Detroit, and here, on their return, laden with gifts from their powerful friends, they could be again met, with the inducements which the traders knew so well how to use, to part with their wealth.

Here the trading firm of Godfrey, Pepin & LeChambre, drove a thriving business, while no individual white man had a claim to a foot of land, that can now scarcely be bought by covering it with greenbacks.

In the year 1811, probably simply for the purpose of maintaining a monopoly of trade, or else of levying a revenue upon others who might wish to compete with them, this firm procured a grant of twenty-five hundred acres of land, including much of the present city, from the general government; President Madison giving the sign manual to the patent that transferred the soil from the races of barbarism to those of civilization.

But the "Star of Empire" was on its westward way. The tide of emigration began to beat upon the eastern shore of Michigan, and it was not strange that when it struck the crystal Huron, where it empties into Lake Erie, it should follow up that stream in search of the land that sent forth such waters. Thus it was that in 1823, the flat bottomed boat, propelled by poles, that the traders used in their fishing and trading excursions, brought up to "Godfrey's on the Pottowatomi trail" a party of hardy emigrants consisting of Major Benjamin Woodruff, Robert M. Stitt, John Thayer, and David Beverly. This arrival was to the future "Ypsilanti" what the arrival of the pilgrims at Plymouth Rock was to the settlement of the Colonies.

Late in the Autumn of the same year, a pioneer by the name of Bryan cut his way through from Detroit, occupying four days, being the first man who reached the spot with a team—a yoke of oxen.

The settlement thus commenced was known as "Woodruff's Grove," from the fact that it was surrounded by a small but beautiful forest, while much of the adjacent country consisted of open sandy plains. Yet the foundation of a city did not seem to enter into the plan of the original settlers. They simply settled where experience taught them to expect good fortune, and awaited its coming. It was left for more enterprising men fully to appreciate and develop the advantages of the position. In 1825 some of the most far sighted citizens of Detroit, began to "look about them," to see what the peninsula was capable of. The "French claim," of Godfrey, Pepin & LeChambre, was purchased by Woodward, Stewart and Harwood, and a village was laid out, which, in honor of a partisan leader who distinguished himself in the Greek Revolution, then in progress, they called "Ypsilanti."

Having thus sketched the origin of the city, space will not allow us to dwell on the details of its progress. We shall proceed to survey it as it now stands.

The city is about equally divided by the Huron River, which must formerly have covered a space over a mile in width, but is now confined to a narrow channel, flowing under the bluffs which must one day

have been its banks. The current is rapid and in no place within the city limits is there any low or muddy ground that might be productive of miasma. The soil is generally a deep gravel, to the depth of 25 or 30 feet, resting upon clay, and the very purest of water for any use, is readily obtained by wells of moderate depth. In this respect the city is unrivaled.

In visiting the place nothing will sooner attract notice than the beauty and smoothness of the streets. This is owing to their being covered with gravel, of which large deposits are found in the city, possessing the quality of hardening and working together under the tread of horses and wagons, until it resembles a surface of solid stone.

As a municipality Ypsilanti dates its existence from June 29th, 1833, when the first Charter was approved by the Territorial Governor of Michigan. Thus in almost exactly eight years from the time Major Woodruff had assembled the inhabitants of Washtenaw County, to the number of thirty, to celebrate the Fourth of July in his "Grove," the settlement assumed civic honors. Towns grow faster now, but that shows a rapid growth for ante railroad days.

At the present time the city contains about six thousand inhabitants. It has an extensive trade in dry goods and groceries; it also affords a market to a large extent of country, for all the products of a highly cultivated and fertile soil.

#### ITS MANUFACTORIES

Are also extensive, and comprise two first-class flouring mills, a woolen factory, four paper mills, capable of turning out five tons of paper per day each, one machine shop for the manufacture of paper mill machinery, three foundries, two with magnificent machine shops in connection, two extensive lumber yards, three sash, blind and door factories, one carriage factory, owned by a stock company, and others by private firms; and many other industries which it would be tedious to specify.

#### ITS FACILITIES

For manufacturing are varied and ample, and the intersection of important lines of railroad affords easy access to markets.

#### ITS SCHOOLS

Rank high. The Ypsilanti Union Seminary was the first graded school in the State, and largely served as the model on which this class of schools was fashioned. Ypsilanti is also the seat of the

#### STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

Which crowns the western height of the city, and is visible from all points. The following is a list of the

#### CHURCHES

Of the city, all of which are in a prosperous condition, and have fine, or comfortable edifices. Baptist, Catholic, Congregational, Episcopalian, Methodist, Presbyterian, Lutheran, Colored Baptist and Colored Methodist. There is a sprinkling of other religions, Quakers, Spiritualists etc., who occupy halls, or other places for occasional worship.

#### THE MORAL TONE

Of society is excellent, and persons in quest of a pleasant residence can not do better than to visit this city, and become acquainted with its advantages, before fixing upon any other place of residence.

We have omitted to mention that it is lighted by gas, having been almost the first interior city to erect gas works, and though the abundance and excellence of its waters renders artificial appliances to obtain this almost unnecessary, it cannot be doubted that for convenience and fire protection, water-works will be erected at an early day.

#### Mineral Water in the Treatment of Cancer.

In the February issue of THE YPSILANTIAN, we shall give the experience in full in the case of Mr. Austin Guild, spoken of in the article from the Chicago Times entitled "Healing Waters." To those who afflicted with that terribly malady, or have friends enduring its blighting effects, the paper will be very interesting—more so, indeed, from the fact that nothing but truth will be given.

Copies will be sent for five cents each, post paid, to any part of the United States or Canada. The subscription to the paper is 25 cents per year, at which figure 100,000 permanent patrons ought to be secured.

To be sure of receiving the paper write for it, enclosing price, and giving distinct address.

The Ypsilanti Paper Company grinds and corrugates chilled rolls for flouring mills. In its shop is the only automatic machine for this work in the country, and the perfect accuracy of its work makes it far better, while the automatic feed and adjustment makes it cheaper, than any other concern can do. Millers should make a note of this.

When you have read this paper hand it to some one who has not received one.



YPSILANTI MINERAL BATH HOUSE.

## THE NEW BATH HOUSE.

### A Model of Elegance and Comfort.

#### An Enterprise Destined to Prove of Great Importance.

The illustration presented on this page accurately represents the front of the new bath house erected by the Ypsilanti Mineral Bath Company, on Huron street, just completed at an expense of over \$30,000.

When the efficacy of the mineral water was learned, many plans were formed to utilize it to the city's advantage, among them being the proposition of Messrs. George Moorman and Clark Cornwell to build such an establishment providing the citizens should raise \$5,000 to aid in its construction. Promise of the money was gained and work was begun on the morning of May 8th, 1883. Its construction has been pushed as rapidly as the weather would permit, and the house is now just ready for occupancy, being one of the finest edifices in the city.

The building in question is constructed after the most modern style of architecture, of brick and stone, has a plate glass front, and presents a handsome appearance. It is of an L shape, has a frontage of 60 feet, is 133 feet in depth, the part represented by the lower part of the L being 20x60 feet. The front part of the building is two-story and a basement, the lower part being used for the office and business department, parlors, reception rooms, consultation rooms, cooling and dressing rooms. The basement will be used for barber shop and laundry, and the second story is divided into eight large and airy rooms for the accommodation of guests who may wish to room in the building. In the rear of the two story part are located the bath rooms, 49 in number, all of which are fitted up in the best possible manner, with all the latest improvements. A portion of these bath rooms are fitted up for spring water, hot or cold, and the remainder for the water from the Ypsilanti Mineral Well. In the rear of the bath rooms are the engine, boiler and pump rooms. The entire building is heated by steam, and it is probable that it will be lit by electricity. No expense has been spared by Messrs. Moorman and Cornwell to make this the best establishment of the kind in the country. The plat of ground owned by this Company extends from Huron street to Huron river, there being a large body of land in the rear of the building. It is probable that the ground will be made into a park, giving an elegant place for a promenade and for all kinds of games, while the river offers a fine place for boating.

Messrs. Moorman and Cornwell have secured Mr. A. A. Elliot to manage the business of their establishment. This gentleman has had over eight years experience with mineral water treatment, during which time he has been very successful. The Company is now at work drilling another well, expecting to reach the water at a depth of about 800 feet.

The Ypsilanti Mineral Bath Company's building is centrally located, being only one block from the principal hotels of the city, making it very convenient for patients. Or, if they desire, board can be had immediately adjoining the building. Ample hotel and boarding accommodations can be depended upon. Additional hotel facilities are already being contemplated by the gentlemen of this Company.

There is no question as to the curative powers of this mineral water, many cures having already been effected of cases which have baffled the skill of the most learned physicians of the country. Cures

have been effected of patients who have taken treatment from the celebrated Hot Springs, Arkansas, and other places. The fame of the Ypsilanti Mineral Water is growing and extended every day. It is now being sold in many of the large metropolitan cities, as far distant as the New England states, where the water sells readily for one dollar a gallon.

The management of this institution is in the hands of two of our best business men. Mr. Moorman is one of our oldest and most reliable citizens, and one of the heaviest real estate owners in this section of the state. Mr. Cornwell is secretary of the Ypsilanti Paper Company, an energetic and pushing business man. They are both well known in this section, stand high in the community, and a mere mention of their names in connection with an enterprise of this kind is enough to insure success and honorable and just treatment to all parties concerned.

#### A BAD CASE OF SOLITICIA.

"Tot" Norton, a hotel man who is well and favorably known to the traveling public in Michigan, and who is now connected with the Occidental at Muskegon, in a purely private letter to W. H. Hawkins, proprietor of the Hawkins House of this city, through whose influence he first decided to try Ypsilanti Mineral Water, and at whose hotel he remained during his treatment, writes as follows:

MUSKEGON, Mich., Dec. 23, 1883.  
FRIEND WALTER:—I have been going to write you for some time, but have put it off until now. My health is fully restored—in fact, I have not been as well in ten years as at the present time, all thanks and praise to the wonderful water of your place. I never let a chance go by that I don't speak a good word for it and your good House. If you see Dr. Hall, you can tell him that I am hard at work every day and not an ache or pain about me, and that I will write him a good long letter some day.

Thanking you for your kind treatment to me, I remain

Yours truly,

TOT NORTON.

Mr. Norton was stopping at the Hawkins House, and was so bad from rheumatism and sciatica that it took him nearly five minutes to climb an easy flight of stairs. Business called him away before he was fully restored, but, as his letter shows, he continued to improve after stopping treatment.

The fact that the letter is not a solicited testimonial makes its value as a recommendation more apparent.

It costs large sums of money to get important measures through the British parliament. During the last ten years no less than £2,500,000 has been spent in promoting railway bills, and more than £800,000 in opposing them. Adding certain extra legal expenses, the cost of these bills has been only a little short of £4,000,000. In addition £250,000 has been spent upon gas companies and £380,000 upon water companies.

It has just been announced, officially, that the total amount of fire insurance written in this country in 1882 was \$70,741,000,000, that the average premium rate was 99 cents, and that the ratio of loss to this was 50 cents, and the important thing about it is that the premium rate was six cents above that of 1881, while the loss ratio was one per cent. lower.

The town of Lexington, Mo., has an "old men's club" with 24 members, to which no one is admitted under 70 years of age. It was organized in 1868 by ten men, every one a veteran of the war of 1812.

## YPSILANTI'S PRIDE.

### Her Educational Advantages.

#### THE SCHOOLS OF YPSILANTI.

We design, from month to month, to give an account of our schools, thereby informing non-resident readers of our educational facilities. In no place in Michigan are greater advantages offered to those desiring to educate their children.

Our school privileges may be briefly stated as follows:

1. The State Normal School.
2. The Conservatory of Music.
3. The Public Schools.
4. The Catholic Parochial School.
5. The Commercial School and Writing Institute.

We can only give in this number a brief account of the Normal School, and must reserve mention of the others till future issues. The School is composed of the Normal proper, and the Department of Observation and Practice—a regular Eight Grade School which is taught by pupils from the Normal Department.

The Normal School is, by the Constitution of the State, made a part of our educational system, and is placed under the control of the State Board of Education. Its sole aim is to qualify teachers to perform efficiently the various kinds of work required in the public schools. Hence the organization of the School in all of its departments has special reference to this result. The courses of study, the methods of instruction, and the practice teaching are so arranged as to give a thorough professional training.

Applicants for admission are examined in Reading, Spelling, Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic so far as to ascertain their fitness to enter upon a course of study in the Normal School.

Persons who have passed the entrance examinations are admitted to any advanced class by passing the necessary examinations, or, without examination, on presenting certificates of standing from the Superintendent or Principal of a High School, Graded School, or other institution of learning approved by the Faculty. Certificates of standing are not accepted in those branches required by law for the lowest grade legal license, namely: Orthography, Reading, Writing, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, U. S. History and Civil Government. The arrangements of the Normal School are such that special instruction is given each term in these branches.

The Faculty consists of eighteen persons, as follows:

\*Edwin Willis, M. A., Principal, Political Economy, Civil Government, and School Law.

Austin George, M. A., Vice-Principal, Director of the School of Observation and Practice.

Julia A. King, Preceptress, History.

Daniel Putnam, M. A. Principles of Teaching based on Mental and Moral Philosophy.

Frederic H. Pease, Vocal and Instrumental Music and Director of the Conservatory of Music.

Charles Fitz Roy Bellows, M. A., C. E., Mathematics.

Lewis McLouth, M. A., Ph. D., Natural Sciences.

Joseph P. Vroman, M. A., Latin and Greek Languages.

August Lodegan, German and French Languages.

Helen Post, Critic in Grammar Grades of School of Observation and Practice.

Fanny E. Goffe, Drawing, Penmanship and Book-Keeping.

Ann Janette Bignell, Instructor in English.

Ency J. Coleman, Critic in Primary Grades of School of Observation and Practice.

Lucy A. Osband, M. A., Biology and Geology.

George F. Key, Instructor in Mathematics.

William H. Brooks, Instructor in Ancient Languages and English Branches.

Rose V. Barton, Instructor in History and German.

\_\_\_\_\_, English Language and Literature.

Pupils entering the School are offered the choice of five regular courses of study, as follows: Scientific, four years; Literary, four years; Ancient languages, four years; Modern languages, four years; English, three years. A special course with music, and several special courses made up of optional selections from the regular courses are also offered.

Pupils graduating from any course are entitled to legal life certificates of qualification to teach in any of the public schools of the State not under special law. The School is in a very flourishing condition: the attendance thus far the present term is 539.

\*Mr. Willis has served three terms as Representative in Congress from the Second District of Michigan.

A well equipped laboratory, the finest philosophical and chemical apparatus, an observatory with an excellent telescope and transit instrument, a choice library of six thousand volumes, a reading room with the leading papers and periodicals, and the latest maps and charts,—all concur to give rare facilities in the various branches of study.

Each member of the Legislature of Michigan is authorized by the Board of Education to appoint two students from his district, who will be received, on the presentation of his certificate of appointment, free of charge. The certificate must be presented at the time of admission. Each appointment is good for one year only. Every student, not holding an appointment from a member of the State Legislature, is required to pay five dollars in advance as a tuition fee for each term. Students from other States pay five dollars each term.

Board and furnished rooms can be obtained in private families at rates varying from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per week. Many, by "clubbing," reduce the expenses of board to \$2.00 to \$2.25 per week. Others board themselves and thus bring their expenses within \$2.00 per week.

In a subsequent issue we shall publish cuts of the different buildings.

#### RAPID PRINTING.

It will doubtless be interesting, not only to home but to foreign readers, to learn how THE YPSILANTIAN is printed. The forms are put in type and made ready at this office, but we have not been able to secure press accommodations nearer than Detroit, our edition being so large that it would keep an average press busy a month, while under our present plan, we secure our papers in five hours from the time the forms reach Detroit. The work is done by the Detroit Evening News, upon two fast presses, each faster than any other in Michigan.

Of them the Evening News says:

In the fall of 1880 the circulation of the Evening News had attained such proportions that the old four-cylinder Hoe press, which was regarded as a marvel of rapidity when it was introduced in 1873, became inadequate for the demands upon it. That four-cylinder was even then the fastest press in Michigan, but the popular demands for the Evening News were still faster, and it had to make room for more perfect machinery. A new press—a Scott web—was then put in, with an ordinary capacity of 24,000 complete papers per hour, which has been run ever since September, 1880, without a break, to its full capacity every afternoon.

But the increasing demands of the Evening News more than kept pace with the capacity of that wonderful and beautiful machine. Steadily as it rattled off its 24,000 perfected copies of the paper every hour, the vociferous and simultaneous clamors of newsmen, agents, carriers and newsmen proved in time too much for it, and it became at last necessary to supplement its powers. The necessity was anticipated some months ago. A new press, similar to that of 1880, was ordered, was built and was put into a new press room last week, and was set at work for the first time Monday to assist its elder brother in printing the Evening News.

The old press had a capacity equal to three times that of the Post and Tribune, or the Free Press, which are the next fastest presses in this State. The two presses together will print 48,000 complete papers per hour—equal to twice the united capacities of all the other presses used in Detroit for printing English dailies. To take the papers as fast as they come from these two machines the agents, newsmen, carriers and others will have to handle 800 papers per minute. The 5 o'clock edition of 26,000, which has heretofore required over an hour in printing, will hereafter be rattled off in 32 minutes.

The Evening News is the first and only paper in Michigan, and one of less than a dozen in the country, which requires two presses to print its edition. With these improved facilities to supply the increasing demand for its copies the News now sets forth on another advance in circulation, confident that the time will come when these two great presses now running will have to be assisted by a third, to print a circulation of 75,000 to 100,000 papers a day.

The public are invited to visit the press room at any time, but particularly about half-past 4 o'clock in the afternoon. It presents a scene of activity well worth seeing.

#### The Ypsilanti Mineral Water.

This marvelous curative water has been introduced to the public during the present year. It has been tried and tested in a variety of diseases and has given universal satisfaction. The great strength of the medicinal properties of the water makes this the cheapest and best ever offered to the public. The Company has been to heavy expense for pumping works and placing the water on the market.—[South Bend, Ind., Register, Oct. 21, 1883.]

The Rev. Dr. Stern, a Jewish rabbi of Wilkesbarre, Pa., favors Sunday worship, and is combating the prejudices of his people against that and other Christian customs.

The Ypsilanti Paper Company manufactures and builds all kinds of paper machinery.

—When in New York, take lunch at Nash & Crook's, Times building.







## YPSILANTI, MICHIGAN.

**LOCATION.**—On the Michigan Central railroad, 30 miles west from Detroit. The city is nearly evenly divided by the Huron river, which furnishes an excellent water power not only in, but above and below, the city. The current of the river is swift, and no marshes exist anywhere along its banks.

**POPULATION.**—The inhabitants number over 6,000, the occupants of residences owning them to a much greater extent than in most cities of the same class.

**EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES.**—Ypsilanti is the seat of the Michigan State Normal School, which, with public schools unexcelled in the State, makes the city unrivalled in this respect.

**CHURCHES.**—The Baptists, Catholics, Congregationalists, Episcopalians, Lutherans, Methodists and Presbyterians have good churches, and flourishing societies, while believers in other creeds hold meetings regularly.

**SECRET SOCIETIES.**—The Masons, Odd Fellows, Good Templars, Sons of Temperance, Royal Templars, Grange, Knights of Honor, Royal Arcanum, United Workmen, Arbelaters, and other fraternal orders are represented.

**MANUFACTURING.**—Manufacturing is extensively carried on. Paper-making is the most important industry, while large establishments for the building of agricultural implements and machinery, and other extensive establishments, furnish employment to a large number of workmen.

**SHIPPING FACILITIES.**—The Michigan Central and Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroads furnish excellent means for sending away manufactured goods. The American is the only line of express touching the city, while the Western Union Telegraph Co., and the State Telephone Exchange furnish means for rapid communication with the outside world.

**BANKS.**—Two good banks, one National, furnish present facilities, while there is some talk of the establishment of a savings institution.

**AMUSEMENTS.**—The Opera House is one of the finest in the State, and a fine class of entertainments is usually to be found. Light Guard Hall is also fitted up for theatrical entertainments. Both places are large and safe.

**BUSINESS HOUSES.**—Below is found a list of the most important business concerns, than which we challenge any place in the country to show a finer, either in class of goods kept or solidity of business.

### MORE MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES WANTED.

Established manufacturing enterprises and projected concerns of all classes will find Ypsilanti one of the best locations in the country for business of this character, and owners are invited to investigate the advantages offered. Inducements will be made to meritorious enterprises, and every effort will be used to promote the success of legitimate business located in the city.

Any information not furnished above will be cheerfully given; correspondence from manufacturers is solicited. Prompt attention will be paid to any inquiries which may lead to advantage to the place.

Address all communications to  
THE YPSILANTIAN, YPSILANTI, MICH.

### CARDS OF PRINCIPAL BUSINESS HOUSES.

**LUMBER YARDS.**  
BAY CITY LUMBER YARD, D. W. Parker & Son, Props., Congress, between Hamilton and Adams.  
FOLLMER & SCOVILLE, lumber, bath and shingles. Cash for logs. Saw-mill near depot.

**MILLINERY.**  
MARTIN, MRS. H. D., millinery and fancy goods. Agent for Butterfield's patterns, wools and embroidery silks.  
REMINGTON, MISS E. A., cleans gowns, faces, colors feathers, and stamps for embroidery, Hewitt Block.

SCOTT, MRS. M., hatter, fancy articles, toys, etc., 25 Huron St., (Lalib Block, near P. O.).  
WORDEN, MRS. A. B., fashionable milliner, over Frank Smith's Emporium. Trimmed hats a specialty.

**REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.**  
SHUTTS, M. L., Justice of the Peace, real estate and insurance, 303 Follett House.  
WALLACE, J. N. & CO., real estate, Union Block, Congress street.

**PHYSICIANS.**  
A. SILLEY, G. F. M. D., Worden Block, (up stairs), Huron street.  
BUTLER, EDWARD, physician and surgeon, Office Arcade Block; residence 11 south Huron.

BUTLER, S. H. M. D., clairvoyant and eclectic physician, Lalib Block.  
OWEN, F. K., physician and surgeon, Adams, near Cross.

WILLIAMS, A. J. M. D., homeopath, Union Block. Electricity a specialty.

**TOBACCO AND CIGARS.**  
SHERBOLD & COOK, manufacturers, Masonic Block, Cross street.

STEIN, MATTH., cigars, tobacco, confectionery; agent for the White Cross, Red Cross, American and Direct Hamburg ocean steamship lines, 15 Huron street.

**WAGON AND CARRIAGE MAKING.**  
BATCHELDER, H. & CO., manufacturers of carriages of all the latest styles. Office and factory, Washington street.

HIXSON, J. L., general carriage and wagon repairing, Congress, St. east of bridge.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**  
BRIGGS, HOMER, draying and carting. All orders promptly attended.  
DAVIS, W. R., manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes. Fine goods a specialty. South side Congress.

FULLER, GEO. & SON, sash, doors, blinds, brackets and moldings, Norris Block.  
GRINNELL BROS., White and Domestic sewing machines. Oil, needles and attachments for all machines, 21 Huron.

HING LEE, Chinese laundry, south side Congress, next door to Lucking's meat market.  
HOWLAND, J. N., dealer in hides, leather, pelts, wool and tallow, Forest ave., near bridge.

LOUGHRIDGE & WILCOX, Italian and American marble, foreign and native granites. Fine monuments a specialty. Building work. Washington street.

PENINSULAR GAS LIGHT CO., manufacturers of gas, gas lights. Contracts for street lighting a specialty. Gasoline wholesale and retail. C. K. Leonard, Manager.

REINHART, CHAS., manufacturing cracker and cracker, and jobber in crackers and cigars, Huron street.

SCHREPPER, FRED., veterinary surgeon, attends all calls in city or country. Leave orders at Dimick's.

SENTINEL, Ypsilanti, weekly, Democratic, oldest journal in Michigan, under one management. Washington street. Chas. Woodruff, Prop.

SHAW, S. L., manufacturer of quicklime; dealer in cement, stucco and wood of all kinds.

VARNUM, D. S., saw filing, stencil cutting and jobbing shop, Washington street.

YPSILANTIAN, THE, weekly, Independent, Cor. Congress and Huron. Sample copies on application.

YPSILANTI CITY MILLS, Wm. Deubel & Co., manufacturers of choice brands of flour. Highest price paid for wheat.

YPSILANTI KNITTING WORKS, Edward Murphy, Prop., Norris Block.

YPSILANTI TABLE WORKS, ash and maple extension and fall leaf tables, C. F. Anders, Prop., Box 553.

YPSILANTI TELEPHONE EXCHANGE, open night and day. 60 subscribers, 125 connections through the state. E. H. Greene, manager.

YPSILANTI PUMP WORKS, D. W. Rogers, Prop., Congress street, near the bridge.

**HAWKINS HOUSE**  
W. H. HAWKINS, Proprietor.

TERMS PER DAY:

Suits of Rooms \$2.50, Single Room \$2.00.

Best location and accommodations in the city. Adjoining the Opera House, and in the heart of business.

YPSILANTI, - MICHIGAN.

## HEALING WATERS.

The Mineral Springs of the Ypsilanti Paper Company.

Remarkable Curative Properties. Diseases in which it is Beneficial.

From the Chicago Times, August, 1883.

In the fall of 1882, in accordance with a plan that for some time had been in contemplation, the Ypsilanti Paper Company—represented in this city by Messrs. F. P. Elliott & Co., Nos. 203 and 210 Randolph street—the heaviest manufacturing concern in the pleasant little city of Ypsilanti, Mich., began the drilling of a deep well, the object being, primarily, to secure, if possible, an unfailing supply of pure water for their "lower" mill, situated just below the city on the Huron river. The intention was, if the object desired could not be reached, to continue drilling as an experiment until the members of the company were satisfied that no practical result could be obtained. The work was entrusted to an experienced force from the oil regions of Pennsylvania, and the drilling done in the same manner that oil wells are bored.

The object was never attained, but one of greater importance was, for, at a depth of a trifle over 700 feet, on the 14th of December, a mineral water of apparent great value was discovered. This liquid had all the appearance—including the terrible odor—of the celebrated waters of two or three other Michigan cities, lacking, however, the extremely bitter, briny taste of the others, there not being so much common salt in it as to prevent its being palatable. The well was sunk to a depth of 740 feet, when work was suspended, the hole tubed, and the discovery made public.

Immediately the excitement became great. The belief that here was a miraculous remedy for every ailment, spread, and Ypsilanti, instead of being, as it is, one of the healthiest cities in the United States, seemed one great hospital—the abiding place of many chronic invalids.

An indiscriminate use of the water began, and it was handled in every conceivable way for every conceivable ill. Internally, externally, as a cathartic, an astrigent, a purgative, for headache, toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, kidney disease, liver complaint—in fact for every real and fancied malady—the water was brought in play, and it may well be thought wonderful that no injurious effects from its use have become known.

A curious feature of the use of the water has been the accidental discovery of its great value in that most terrible of all blood diseases, cancer. The writer has no desire to exaggerate nor wish to deceive, but, at the risk of being suspected of both crimes, will briefly state facts which are within his knowledge, and which he can and will be happy to verify.

Probably the first man to use this water for cancer was Mr. John J. Kimball, an acquaintance from boyhood of the writer, and who is employed in the mill near which the well was bored, whose proximity to the water and the badinage of his fellow-workmen inspired him with the idea to use it.

The cancer with which Kimball was afflicted was about as large as a silver 5-cent piece, dark and malignant-looking, and was situated upon the nose, near the point. The disease was hereditary, had been pronounced cancer by eminent surgeons, some of whom advised that it be not molested, lest it be excited to greater activity. But the sore caused him much anxiety, and he fretted over it a great deal. "More than once," said he, on one occasion, "have I been compelled to wrap my hands in cloths to prevent involuntary injury by scratching my face in my sleep."

Kimball used the water moderately as a tonic, and bathed his nose regularly with it. To his joy, the peculiar crawling sensations in his face ceased, the sore gave signs of improvement, and healed. February 14, exactly two months from the time of discovery of the water, not the least sign of the former noticeable blemish could be seen. Nor can it be noticed to this day, no symptom being felt at any time. He and his comrades are convinced that the cure is permanent.

Without a doubt the most remarkable case that has been known in the use of the water is that of Mr. Austin Guild, an old and well-known citizen of Ypsilanti, who for years had been suffering with a cancerous affection of the face, the attempted cure of which had cost him a goodly sum. A chat with this sufferer reveals a wonderful influence the water had on a complication of other diseases which had rendered him unfit for business or labor. Mr. G., induced by reading of Kimball's case in a local paper, THE YPSILANTIAN, commenced using the water, and his case shows a like improvement, although the cure is not yet quite complete, the disease being more aggravated and deep seated. So great has been the effect that this summer—the first season in years—Mr. G. has been steadily at work at his trade, painting, a severe task for a man of his age, even if in perfect health.

A third case is that of a lady in the same city, whose disease, being internal, rendered it far less endurable, and caused her at times from its loathsomeness to wish for death. From being offensive to herself and friends, the water has cleansed her system and given her relief from suffering that had been looked for only by the ending of life.

A lady in Toledo has found relief in a case of cancer, and, as the result, the shipment of water to that city is of frequent occurrence.

Besides these cases of cancer, an analysis of the water by Prof. A. B. Prescott, of Michigan University, has shown it to be excellent for its proper uses by none other of its kind in the world, and physicians of Ypsilanti and neighboring towns use it freely in various classes of chronic complaints, especially rheumatism, kidney and liver complaints, and all blood and skin diseases.

The microscope has detected blood corpuscles on steel after an exposure of two years in the woods.

## THE TIMES.—1884

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

THE GREATEST NEWSPAPER.

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It will be the particular care of THE TIMES during the coming year that its readers shall be kept fully informed of all matters connected with the great Presidential struggle upon which the country is now about to enter, and with the no less important canvass for the new congress to be chosen next November, as also with the local political contests, especially in the Western States, which are of no less interest to the people than the incidents of National politics.

The Financial and Commercial department of THE TIMES include full and accurate reports of movements affecting the interests of capitalists and business men that occur in Europe or America. Its Chicago, New York, and other markets will be found a trustworthy record and guide by all interested in such matters.

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## JUNIPER'S WIFE.

[Edward Irrepressible Stevenson in Good Cheer.]

"I say it again, I think that when a man is as old as you and as well-to-do he ought to have a wife," repeated young Parson Frank stoutly.

Ebenezer dropped the axe. "Look-a-here, Master Frank. Don't St. Paul give a kind of general order that men folks are better single? Hain't I had the hull superintendin' of this big farm for your ma while you've been off to your commentaries and H-brew? Come now! Be reasonable. Besides, the Kitterys hain't never been par-ryers—hain't troubled none of your cloth much."

"There's your brother Juniper—" interrupted the young man pertinaciously.

"Yes—there's Juniper, an' a pretty time he had tyn' himself up. Humph! Not but that he done well enough—very well, in fact, when he'd accomplished it."

"The young man's ears tilted at once. "Tell me about that, Ebenezer," he said artfully. "I never heard how Juniper came to be married."

Ebenezer began his narrative with a pretense at chopping while it proceeded. From this he took to balancing the axe on its head; from that to sitting down opposite the reverend Frank and carving a letter of the alphabet absent-mindedly on a bit of pine.

"You see, Master Frank, Juniper was not of the same disposition as me and brother Dan. He was the best looking of the three; straight an' supple, an' with a sparkle in his eye that he hain't lost yet. The girls to our village—it was when we was all livin' at the homestead, with father and mother—all liked him; an' twas' reciprocated. First, Juniper was goin' to singin'-school with Katey Parker, an' then 'twas all over the place that he an' Liberty Ann Myers was engaged. Next, 'twas General Jo Bank's eldest daughter—I disremember her name—an' before we'd fairly been plagin' him on the subject of General Jo's daughter, he was attentive to Minny Bunce. Brother Dan an' sister Liza an' me finally paid no heed to the town gossip, but quietly went our ways an' let June go his'n. We was satisfied that he was merely nibblin' here and experimentin' there; an' 'twas' no more to settle down on anybody yet."

"Now down to the lower end of the village lived Widow Amanda Gayler an' her three daughters. The widow was a very smart, capable woman, an' her three daughters—well, three handsomer, cleverer, livelier gals never grew. Everybody liked 'em. Before long, Juniper was a frequent caller there. He rode out with Anna, the eldest; or he'd come to church with Jenny, the second; or he'd be heard of over to a dance at the Corners with Ruth, the youngest. The three sisters were wonderful fond of each other—an' fond of a little quiet mischief together, too. I don't think they kept any secrets from one another. It didn't occur to me, Master Frank, for some time that Brother Juniper really wanted to marry one of these girls; an' for some time his mind which he wanted. But that was just the state he was in. You see he'd grown up with 'em all three an' been so intimate with 'em, even while he'd been keeping up his attentions to half a dozen other girls, that no one of 'em had apparently ever made a deeper impression on him than the other. They was all alike so friendly an' so kind an' so full of fun. When he came to settle down to goin' to their house more than elsewhere, he was better pleased with 'em than ever; but whether 'twas Anna or Jenny or Ruth—that was the pint poor June was a-wrestlin' with internally, for weeks an' weeks. That fall his uncle, Jared Kittery, died an' left him the Stone farm; an' brother said that he'd really ought to pick out a wife and settle down."

"One night I found it out. He let me understand, very sheepishly, just how he felt. "You see, Brother Ebenezer," he said, "I am terribly perplexed, an' suppose I should find it out I was married that I'd made a mistake."

"Well, June," says I, "I don't see that you're likely to get far enough on to make a mistake. A man who don't know his own mind had better draw lots for a partner. I spoke rather contemptuous, I dare say."

"Brother Juniper jumped up from his chair by the table with a sort of angry sparkle in his eye; but he gave a short laugh. "Not a bad notion, Eben," said he. I sat by the table, occasionally sayin' a word here an' there with reference to the three girls; how Anna was so well educated an' Jenny such a first-rate housekeeper an' Ruth such a pretty, sensible sort of a young female—all more to tease June a little than anything else. All at once June jumped up. He had three pieces of paper in his hand. Best if he hadn't written on one of them 'Anna,' on another 'Jenny,' an' on the last 'Ruth,' says he, shakin' 'em together in his hat, 'says he, 'obliged to you for your good advice, Brother Eben. I'm goin' to draw for one of those girls. Whichever name I get—she's the one I'm goin' to ask to be Mrs. Juniper Kittery before Sabbathday."

"I laughed, takin' the hull matter as a foolish joke. "All right," says I, "I'll hold the hat. So I did. June shut his eyes and jammed in his fist. "Read it out," says I to him. "Anna," he answers, rather slowly an' as if not so astonishedly happy. He tossed away the paper an' said no more. Thinks me, 'June has got some sort of an in-nard preference for one of them sisters, after all; and he don't know it, but it isn't for Anna."

"I never thought seriously of that chap we two had cut that evening," until Saturday night, when just as I was closing up the house, last one to go to bed, in steps June.

"I've done it, Eben," says he, with a singular sober face.

"June didn't say I; not Anna-d."

"Yes," he answers 'Twas Anna-d; not Jenny-d nor Ruth-d. Don't you recollect last Monday evenin'? That settled it. I've abided by that piece of paper. She said she'd have me. It's done; an' I'm glad."

"Well," said I, "I give you joy, June; though I must say your way of clearing up your doubts ain't to my taste for common usage. Anna's a fine girl!"

"But that ain't all, brother Eben," he went on. "Anna's got an amazin' queer notion o' gettin' married. 'Tseems she's been a readin' some novels or stories or so forth; an' I guess they've made her fanciful. She thinks that it'd be grand fun to surprise our folks along with me an' the other two girls, by us two bein' married on the sly, the night before Thanksgiving—an' then comin' home and tellin' 'em. I don't see any fun in that—not a bit! I think it looks rather foolish. But Anna—I declare I don't know what's got into her!—she will hold to it! The long and short of it is that—" "You've promised to do it," says I.

"Yes," he answers. "I suppose it'll make a stir, but that can't be helped. I've promised. None of her folks nor ours must know any thing about our engagement yet. On Thanksgiving evenin' I'm to call for Anna with the sleigh. I want you to come along too, Eben. We'll go straight down to Battle Hill, to Parson Latham's, an' have the knot tied. Then we'll come back an' let it out to the widow an' Jenny and Ruth. After that the hull crowd of us will pile down here and have the pleasure of seein' father an' mother an' everybody here gasp their eyes. That's

Anna's idea. As I said, I don't specially admire it, but, still, I give in to it. "Thinks me, Master Frank, there's some game here that clever girl's up to! Mebbe—an' mebbe not. But I told Juniper I'd go with him on Thanksgiving night. "You two can sit in the back seat and I'll drive," I said. June laughed. "See here, June," I says a moment later just as we went up the stairs, "I hope that you'll never let Anna know how it was that you picked her out from her sisters."

"June blushed an' stammered something like 'Certainly not—it would have come out this way in any case—an' an' went into his room. "H'm," I thought, "I'm not so sure of that. I must give you a good talk to-morrow."

"When I tried to talk, however, June wouldn't hear to me. He knew what he was doing—so he persisted. Anna was the girl who would make him just the wife he wanted; an' the Stone farm was all ready for 'em to live in right away. He had rather taken a fancy, he remembered, to Ruth at one time, but that hadn't amounted to anything. I said no more, but I kept up quite a-thinkin'."

"The night before Thanksgiving of that year was as clear as a bell. There was three feet o' snow all over the country. At 7 o'clock June an' I drove to the Gaylers' door. Almost before I'd got the horses still, a figure all lightly wrapped up slipped out the gate. Poor Anna! She seemed terrible nervous as June helped her into the seat by him.

"Oh, June," I heard her say, "I almost wish I'd never thought of this silly plan."

"June did almost all the talkin' while we spun down the street and out on the Battle Hill turnpike. Anna sat with her arm half round her, and seemin' for the first time to realize that she was takin' an important step in life.

"I hardly looked at 'em after Anna was in her seat by June. The horses was in a complete gale. I had to give them my hull attention. It required whip an' reins an' everything else to make 'em behave. The parsonage at Battle Hill is only two miles—an' a-half from our village. We fairly flew over the road. Just before we passed the big gates that led to Squire Lottus's place, Dollar gave a lunge. That set Prince a-goin'. Before I could help it, they wheeled sharp, oversteer the sleigh, an' ran themselves up to their shoulders in a snow-bank. There they stood. We, meanwhile, were pickin' ourselves up as best we could."

"In the name of goodness!—I heard Juniper shout in a voice that frightened me to death. I scrambled up and looked at the other two. It was bright moonlight. There stood Brother Juniper. In front of us was the person who'd come with us in the sleigh—Ruth Gayler.

"Before either of us could say a word she burst right out a-cryin'. Then followed the queerest, the most mixed-up and glibly surprising exhibition I ever had had took place an' how it had come about, that ever I expect to hear in all my mortal life. Most of the time Juniper just stood there, pale and bewildered. I put the best part of the bad questions there was to ask, holding the horses' heads. It must have looked a curious picture."

"Our hired help and Lucetta Tabb, who'd been dressmakin' at the Gaylers' for a couple o' weeks, off an' on, was great friends. That night when Brother June had drawn that lot—we'd ought both to have been ashamed of ourselves for such foolishness—our Almira'd overheard the hull affair. She told Lucetta Tabb. And what does Lucetta do but tell Anna; an' Anna told her sisters.

"At first, Anna was pretty well put out at Brother June. Then when she an' Jenny an' Ruth talked it over, they couldn't but laugh and call it all a real joke. June, then, they put their heads together directly, to find out a way to punish June for coming to one of them with an offer under such circumstances. That was why Anna'd contrived the stolen wedding."

"When they first planned it out, Ruth (who had plenty of mischief in her) was perfectly willing to undertake the part arranged for her—she to meet brother June, instead of Anna, in the dark. That'd be easy; the girls had all much of a height, figger and voice. When we'd reached Parson Latham's steps, she was to pull off her veil and make a low bow to poor June an' say, 'Mr. Juniper Kittery, I've brought my sister's compliments an' she hopes that the next time you ask a girl to marry you, you'll know whether you love her or whether any of her sisters mightn't do just as well—especially, she hopes that you won't toss up for her.' Then she was to hold out the identical piece of paper with 'Anna' written on it. (Almira pounced on it, while she was sweeping, the day after 'twas written.) An', last of all, Ruth calculated to say, 'Come, June; a joke's a joke. We don't bear no grudge, not even sister Anna. You mustn't. Just drive me back home.'

"But, you see, Master Frank, Ruth had liked Brother June more than she thought, an' all week the idea of actin' such a part even to oblige Anna and have some sport, galled her the worse. She couldn't bear to think of it. She begged Anna and Jenny to let her off an' Jenny to play the part of Anna herself. But, no; they insisted on her keepin' to her promise. So, between her bein' so mortified and so afraid o' hurtin' brother's feelin's too keenly, she was pretty well overruled when Anna and Jenny pushed her out of the door to run to the sleigh. Then, too, there was me. June hadn't happened to say a word about calculatin' on my goin' to Parson Latham's with 'em. Ruth felt worse than ever."

"Oh, June," she said, with her long golden hair all fallin' down on her shoulders an' her voice choked with cryin', "will you, will you forgive me? Please do, dear June, I'm so ashamed of myself. Whatever shall I do, to show you how sorry I am?"

"June didn't answer for a minute. His eyes were flashin' an' his teeth set. I could see that Anna Gayler was out of his books for ever. But what I couldn't see was goin' on, just in that identical space of time. Brother June was findin' out his own heart at last! He looked at Ruth an' remembered what good true friends him an' her'd been during all their pranks and capers. He was discoverin' what a beautiful face she had (for she was the handsomest of the three), an' how she felt at havin' helped in mortifyin' him. She was a good, true girl, was Ruth, under all her mischief."

"Ruth," says brother, coming up closer to her an' holding out his hand, "don't say no more; please don't. It's I who ought to beg pardon of Anna, an' all of you. I do it—specially of you, Ruth. I know now that I haven't ever cared half so much for Anna as—as I have—for somebody else. What a blind fool a man can be, if he only tries! Ruth, I came down this road to-night to get married to a woman I thought I loved. Please don't be angry, nor think me a weathercock as I've seemed to be. I want to go back an' tell Anna and your folks an' mine an' all the village that I've married the girl I love. The difference."

"Ruth Gayler started back from Brother June. I could see how white her face had grown in the clear light. "June she says sharply—"I—I don't understand."

As she spoke she tried to draw away her hand, and June went on quickly, "But I do an' I must make you see it." "I quietly turned away, under a pretense

of the horses bein' restless. I was dumb-founded. June and she stood there, with me a little way off. They talked an' talked. I would only catch June's voice now an' then; not her's at all. I knew now that she loved brother; an' that, whatever he said, she'd have to fight against herself, or June would carry any point he chose—the han'some, persuaadin', shamefaced fellow."

"All at once he turned round and called out with a laugh that rang over the fields, 'Hurrah, Brother Eben! I've won my wife!' 'An' he came over to the sleigh, half leadin' half liftin' Ruth Gayler in his arms, with her a-laughin' and tryin' to make him keep still and goodness knows what all. I fined in with all the fun, an' we had a real frolic. But it ended in our goin' straight on to Parson Latham's door an' gettin' out and Brother Juniper an' Ruth Gayler, blushin' and tremblin', bein' married then an' there before my eyes, an' my drivin' home to the Gaylers' in my best style."

"You can imagine how the village was stirred up when next day part o' the story got out. Only part; for all the widow's folks kept Anna's share in it still as a mouse; an' so did June an' me. Everybody was wantin' to know 'why in the world them two young folks'd been married in that queer, sudden way. Nobody outside of us two families ever found out. As for Anna, she was just as delighted as any woman could be. She'd suspected how Ruth felt and June too, all along an' had hoped that after this joke was all over, brother might think some day seriously o' Ruth. But, of course she'd no notion of so sudden a wind-up of the thing, in just the way she wished. As for Ruth, why, she made June the best an' lovin'est wife in the world an' he's been as happy with her as the day is long, at the farm."

## GENERAL JUBAL EARLY.

A Couple of Anecdotes of the Famous Confederate Cavalry Leader.

[Washington Cor. New York Sun.]

Old Jubal Early is a character in Virginia. He is drawn up into a hard knot with rheumatism, and has a cane like a hickory staff. His voice is pitched on a very high key, and he is a compound of shrewdness and sarcasm in equal parts. He was strongly opposed to secession at the beginning of the war, although he fought valiantly when fighting was inevitable. In the Virginia convention of 1861 he attacked the conduct of South Carolina bitterly. After the war had actually begun he had in his brigade a South Carolina regiment. It was observed that old Jubal was always sure to put that regiment in the most ticklish place when the brigade was under fire. During one of the battles around Richmond Early's brigade was ordered to the front, and, as usual, Early made the South Carolina fellows head the column, squeaking out at the top of his voice as he rode up to them: "Yes, I'll send you to the front and I'll keep you there, too. You got us into this fix, and d-n you, you've got to get us out!"

During the war he went to church only once, and his experience then was not such as to encourage him to go again. It was in the winter of 1864, when the southern states were agitating the expediency of a conscription. Gen. Early was one of the most ardent advocates of it. He talked conscription in season and out of season, and wanted to conscript everything. One Sunday morning, to the amazement of his staff, he proposed that they should ride over to a neighboring church and hear the sermon. The officers were nearly paralyzed at the proposition, but, of course, consented promptly. The country congregation was astonished at seeing Gen. Early and his entire staff march solemnly into church and take their seats in the front pews. As soon as old Jubal settled himself he laid his head back and relaxed into a comfortable nap. The clergyman took for his subject the testimony of the truths of Christianity. After preaching an hour or two he asked:

"What would you say, my brethren, if the dead of all times and of all ages should pass in solemn review before you? What would be your feelings at seeing this vast and countless multitude from the grave? What would you do with this army of men of all trades, all grades, all professions, all of every kind, before you? I repeat, with a whack on the desk, 'what would you do?'"

"Do?" bawled Jubal, suddenly aroused from his nap. "I'd conscript every one of them!"

A roar went up from the congregation, and Jubal made a bee line for the door.

## A Disproven Theory.

[New York Truth.]

"What's the matter, Slocock?" asked one Brooklyn E. D., your man of another, who wore a bicycle cap, and looked as though he ought to be in B. E. D.

"I was going across a vacant lot last night after I left my summer girl's house, in Bushwick, when a big beast of a dog chased me."

"Catch you?"

"Ya-as, rather."

"Why didn't you shoot him?"

"Well, you see I had no gun, and besides I'd been reading a story that's going the rounds of the papers now about the Hon. Phil Hayne, of Chicago, wherein he says that he frightens dogs by taking his hat off. His theory is that the dog reflects, and thinks the human apparition is tearing himself to pieces."

"Well, did you try the honorable gentleman's racket?"

"Umph, umph, I guess he thought I wasn't tearing myself to pieces fast enough, and he took a bolt to help. The (his language was such) brute has my new Fedora hat yet, unless he's through with it."

## It Was a Go.

[Life.]

Mrs. Van Kantaloupe—Yes, I—I consent to my daughter's marriage to your son, Mr. Pumpkins, but of course our family pride—we must look to the future, you know—our family pride—

Mr. Pumpkins—Unquotable in the market, madam. My son hasn't any family pride because he hasn't any family; but he has got \$14,000 cash and me to back him up.

Mrs. Van K.—But the future—posterity, Mr. Pumpkins—

Mr. P.—Posterity, madam, it would be safe for us to assume, would rather have the cash than the pride. Give them the cash and they'll get the pride fast enough. Is it a go?

## A Thousandth Edition.

[Inter Ocean.]

For the first time since the invention of printing, a German book has reached its 1,000th edition, each of them numbering 3,000 copies, thus making in all 3,000,000 copies. It is a primer by Haester, published by G. D. Becker of Essen, which first appeared in 1853, and reached its 100th edition in 1893.

## A Boston Paper's Revenge.

[Detroit Free Press.]

A New York paper having remarked that "the taste for Irving, like taste for olives, must be cultivated," it appeared in a Boston paper "that the toast for Irving, like the toast for olives, must be cut elevated." Boston has long been trying to get even with New York and this is its revenge.

Peoria Transcript: The cold weather is nature's plan of relieving the streets of bad smells and corner loafers.

# YPSILANTI MINERAL SPRING

YPSILANTI, MICHIGAN.

The Water from this Spring has been on the market for little over a year, and already stands beyond question the BEST Tonic in the World. It is being shipped to all parts of the country.

## PRICE LIST.

ONE BARREL,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$10 00
ONE CASE, 2 DOZEN QUARTS,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 00
TEN GALLON KEG,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 00

All orders promptly attended to. Address,

YPSILANTI MINERAL SPRING,

OR NEAREST AGENCY.

YPSILANTI, MICH.

Read the following UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS from those who have used the Water.

421 Washington Boulevard,  
Chicago, Dec. 15, 1893.

To the Ypsilanti Mineral Spring Water Co., 100 Randolph street, Chicago:

Gentlemen—I think I would be wanting in my duty to mankind if I did not make acknowledgement to you (for private or public use, as you may see fit) of the benefit I have received and the load that has been lifted off my mind by the use of your mineral water.

As a great many of Chicago's prominent business men know (I having been brought in contact with them in my labor for this paper, THE CHICAGO TIMES), my health failed me about two years ago. I consulted some of the best physicians in the city, who pronounced my case catarrh of the throat, nervous exhaustion, and general debility, brought on through overwork. One particular physician said it must end in consumption. Others advised me to try change of climate. I took their advice. I went to California, but, while the climate and scenery were beautiful, I was not helped. Tried English doctors with the result as our own. Was advised to try the south of France; spent the winter in Nice, no good resulting therefrom. Was advised to try the water of Carlsbad, Pau, or Ems, the latter place being most recommended for the throat—all the aristocratic patients, the Kaiser of Germany included, resorting thither for said complaints. I went there and stayed two weeks over the time specified by the doctors at Ems, and certainly received some benefit. Returned to Chicago. Toward the end of September last my throat became as bad as ever. I was thoroughly disgusted with everything recommended until I was persuaded by some of my friends to drink some mineral water that they had procured to ease my throat, since which time the disease has left me, seemingly like magic. The foregoing is absolute truth, and you can refer to me in all cases of Catarrh or Dyspepsia.

Your thankful friend,  
W. D. ST. CLAIR.  
P. S.—Parties can either address me at my residence, 421 Washington boulevard, or at the office of THE CHICAGO TIMES.

TESTIMONIAL No. 13.

LINDEN, Mich., Nov. 21, 1893.

Dr. Hall, Ypsilanti, Mich.: I think you stated a fact in the beginning when you thought two months' baths and treatment with you by the Ypsilanti Mineral Water would cure a bad case of chronic erysipelas and salt rheum, from which I had suffered for more than three years, and taken 100 baths in other places without relief, enduring more than I am able to tell. But the disease has left me now after taking 40 of your baths.

(Refer to Dr. Hall, specifying No. 13.)

TESTIMONIAL No. 14.

Concord, Mich., Dec. 5, 1893.

Dr. W. H. Hall—Dear Sir: Yours of Nov. 7th received, and ought to have been acknowledged before, but I have had my time occupied with other deeds and there has been so much postponing my answer. I have tried the Mineral Baths of your city for rheumatism, and, though I was only there about two weeks, I am convinced that they greatly benefited me, as also your treatment of rubbing and massage connected with the use of the magnetic battery, and if I had stayed another two weeks I think I would have been completely cured. As it is, after my return I have gained rapidly, and am now able to attend to my business, though I am not by any means cured or free from rheumatism, and at times it troubles me considerably, especially in my feet, and only there. You succeeded in driving it entirely out of my knees, so that I am not troubled with any rheumatism in my knees, but only in my left ankle and toes of my right foot. I would therefore re-commend the baths and treatment of Dr. Hall, or of any other intelligent physician, to all those afflicted with chronic or inflammatory rheumatism. Kind regards to all. (The name can be furnished of this party by writing to Dr. Hall, Ypsilanti, Mich., giving No. 14 of letter for him to refer to.)

TESTIMONIAL No. 21.

Providence, Nov. 26, 1893.

MR. CORNWELL—Dear Sir: I have introduced your water in two different places. One is a case of several years standing—cancerous humor and erysipelas—one of the worst cases imaginable. She had employed the best physicians in the city, and found no relief; and, knowing her case, I carried her a quantity of the water, and persuaded her to try it, telling her how to use it, and she took it, not having much faith in it. After using it less than two weeks she was so much benefited that she laid aside all other medicine, using the water only. She has used it over four weeks now, and is in a rapid way of recovery, one of her limbs being almost entirely cured of the terrible cancerous sore. Her general health is very much improved, and she has no doubt that it will effect a cure. You can correspond with her yourself if you wish. Her address is: Mrs. Shoals, 45 Ocean st. The other case, a Mr. Webbon, of Providence, R. I., of a very bad case of erysipelas and Bright's disease. He had been confined to the house for a long time, and was obliged to use the water reduced at first, but has great faith in it, and takes it, as well as bathing in it. You are at liberty to use my name for advertising if you like.

TESTIMONIAL No. 54.

Ypsilanti, Dec. 31, 1893.

A. A. ELLIOTT, Esq., I wish to remind you of a few facts which to me are very important, and may interest some of your lady patients. While slowly recovering from a severe attack of nervous prostration, I resolved to try a course of tonic treatment, at your mineral bath establishment.

Taking at first three, afterwards two baths a week, I gained strength rapidly. I had already been cured of an obstinate case of chronic constipation, by drinking freely of this water, under the advice of my physician.

I have for years endured, for at least one day of each month, an intense headache, which nothing would relieve. That periodical headache is cured, by those baths.

I am very grateful to you and your lady assistants for your efficient treatment. I was willing to give up my hours for baths to those so much worse off, but please send word when I can resume.

Am feeling very well now, but wish to become yet stronger.

TESTIMONIAL No. 26.

NORA, Mich., Dec. 12, 1893.

Dr. Hall, Ypsilanti—Ten months since I fell on my knee, injuring the patella bone and its surrounding membranes and ligaments. The limb swelled greatly, tumified, muscles became paralyzed, and I lost power to use it entirely. I was confined to my room for months; tried all kinds of treatment in vain. Under the physicians' advice placed a rubber bandage around my limb to prevent further enlargement. Finally I went to your office on crutches, and after using the mineral baths, with electricity, for six weeks, the limb has become so much stronger that I can walk without crutches and my general health has greatly improved. I shall continue treatment until fully restored. I can truly recommend your treatment to restore paralyzed limbs.

TESTIMONIAL No. 24.

Cottage City, Mass.

This is to certify that for over twenty years I have been troubled with what the physicians called blood-poisoning in my feet and ankles to that extent as to unable me to walk a greater part of the time for the past two years, swelling and breaking out at times. The Ypsilanti Mineral Water was recommended to me as a sure cure for blood-poisoning. I had but little faith, but concluded I would try it, and, to my surprise, found it to be in my case all that was recommended. Persons wishing to learn the truth of this statement, address MRS. R. LINTON, Cottage City, Mass.

TESTIMONIAL No. 17.

WESTON, O., Oct. 19, 1893.

DR. W. H. HALL: I had suffered so much and for so long a time (more than five months) with inflammatory rheumatism, until not only my joints were so painful, weak and useless, but my eyesight nearly gone. I wish to express my gratitude and satisfaction at the wonderful cure effected by the mineral baths and treatment at your place, for I know that 20 baths have cured me. I am still improving since I came away, and now am about as well as I have been for years. I think too much credit can not be given to your assistant, Mrs. Parsons, for her efficiency as a bath-woman.

(Refer to Dr. Hall. Give No. 17.)

TESTIMONIAL No. 18.

MASON, Ingham Co., Oct. 25, 1893.

DR. HALL: I had suffered from rheumatism some 15 years; had pain much of the time, my limbs were swollen, joints stiff. Ten baths at your place in June, with the famous Mineral Water, cured me. Have had no return of my disease.

(Refer to Dr. Hall.)

TESTIMONIAL No. 15.

Wichita, Kansas, Oct. 18, 1893.

DR. HALL, Ypsilanti, Mich.: Dear Sir: I have been a long ways since I took those Mineral baths at your place last summer, and can now walk or ride without pain in my legs as I had before from rheumatism, and I think the water will cure catarrh also.

(Refer to Dr. Hall, Ypsilanti, Mich. Give No. 15.)

TESTIMONIAL No. 23.

Cottage City, Nov. 13, 1893.

To those troubled with dyspepsia, I will say that I was troubled with it for years and tried everything heart and soul, and by drinking two qu